



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C. 20535

MR ERNIE LAZAR  
APARTMENT 6  
577 SOUTH THORNHILL ROAD  
PALM SPRINGS, CA 92264 7884

September 29, 2006

Subject: FILE 62-104401/SERIALS 876, 1066, 2859,  
and 3543-3547

FOIPA No. 1055249- 000

Dear Requester:

The enclosed documents were reviewed under the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA), Title 5, United States Code, Section 552/552a. Deletions have been made to protect information which is exempt from disclosure, with the appropriate exemptions noted on the page next to the excision. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted in the file to indicate where pages were withheld entirely. The exemptions used to withhold information are marked below and explained on the enclosed Form OPCA-16a:

Section 552

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☒ (b)(7)(D)  
☐ (b)(7)(E)  
☐ (b)(7)(F)  
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Section 552a

- ☐ (d)(5)  
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48 page(s) were reviewed and 39 page(s) are being released.

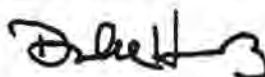
- ☐ Document(s) were located which originated with, or contained information concerning other Government agency(ies) [OGA]. This information has been:
- ☐ referred to the OGA for review and direct response to you.
  - ☐ referred to the OGA for consultation. The FBI will correspond with you regarding this information when the consultation is finished.

☒ You have the right to appeal any denials in this release. Appeals should be directed in writing to the Co-Director, Office of Information and Privacy, U.S. Department of Justice, 1425 New York Ave., NW, Suite 11050, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001 within sixty days from the date of this letter. The envelope and the letter should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Appeal" or "Information Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

☐ The enclosed material is from the main investigative file(s) in which the subject(s) of your request was the focus of the investigation. Our search located additional references, in files relating to other individuals, or matters, which may or may not be about your subject(s). Our experience has shown, when ident, references usually contain information similar to the information processed in the main file(s). Because of our significant backlog, we have given priority to processing only the main investigative file(s). If you want the references, you must submit a separate request for them in writing, and they will be reviewed at a later date, as time and resources permit.

☒ See additional information which follows.

Sincerely yours,



David M. Hardy  
Section Chief  
Record/Information  
Dissemination Section  
Records Management Division

Enclosure(s)

The enclosed documents responsive to your request are exempt from disclosure in their entirety pursuant to the Privacy Act, Title 5, United States Code, Section 552(a), subsection (j)(2). However, these records have been processed pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act, Title 5, United States Code, Section 552, thereby affording you the greatest degree of access authorized by both laws.

March 27, 1961

REC-34

2 - 104401 876

Mrs. William F. Burton, Jr.  
2122 Blair Boulevard  
Nashville 12, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Burton:

Your letter postmarked March 20, 1961, with enclosure, has been received. The interest which prompted you to write is appreciated, and I want to thank you for your kind remarks.

Although I would like to be of service, the FBI is an investigative agency of the Federal Government and, as such, does not make evaluations or draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. In the light of the foregoing, I can assure you that no FBI representative has made such a statement as noted in the newspaper clipping which you forwarded.

Sincerely yours,  
J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: No material is being forwarded in that correspondent is a member of the John Birch Society. Enclosed was a newspaper clipping concerning the Society from the 3-19-61 "Nashville Tennessean" concerning the fact that a Washington FBI spokesman had called the John Birch Society "irresponsible but not subversive." The John Birch Society was founded in 12-58 in Indianapolis, Indiana, by Robert H. Welch, Jr., of Belmont, Massachusetts. It is incorporated under laws of State of Massachusetts; is allegedly anticommunist; has chapters throughout the country; and has not been investigated by the Bureau. Welch and the Society in the past have been extremely critical of former President Eisenhower. (62-104401)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Malone \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Ingram \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

RWE:mb

62 APR 3 1961

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Baumgardner

4-2-61

4-2-61

Shannon

TRUE COPY

b6  
b7C

MRS. WILLIAM F. BURTON, JR.  
2122 BLAIR BLVD.  
NASHVILLE 12, TENNESSEE

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
c/o Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

As a militant supporter of yours, of the F. B. I. and all of our internal security agencies -- and a member of the John Birch Society--I am greatly concerned over the enclosed article.

✓ Would you please give me an honest appraisal of the John Birch Society? Was this information given to the press by the F. B. I. ?  
In your recent statements, booklets, such as "Communist Target-Youth" and in your book "Master's of Deceit" you urge the American people to inform themselves, and to inform other on Communism. In your own words, "We cannot hope to successfully meet the Communist menace unless there is a wide Knowledge and understanding of its aims and designs." The John Birch Society has given me the inspiration to do this, because I know that I am not alone, but working in concert with thousands of devoted Americans. If the John Birch Society is not the patriotic organization I believe it to be I want to get out. Otherwise I shall ignore any further attacks and smears from our "liberal press" as I well realize that each and every anti-communist in this country as an individual has been crucified.

I hope to receive an answer to this letter soon.

God bless you for the work you are doing, and for the convictions and ideals which you support.

Sincerely, REC-84

W. F. Burton, Jr.

62-104401-876

25 MAR 28 1961

CORRESPONDENCE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4-2-80 BY SP-1000

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED  
P. 6

mmh  
ask 3-27-61  
12-1-23-61  
[ ]



Via Air

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
c/o Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4-2-86 BY SP-6/mpr/

MRS. WILLIAM F. BURTON, JR.  
2122 BLAIR BLVD.  
NASHVILLE 12, TENNESSEE

b6  
b7C

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
c/o Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

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yours, of the F.B.I. and  
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I am greatly concerned  
over the enclosed article.

mmh  
3-27-61

lsch

It 5-23-61

[redacted]

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John Birch Society? Has  
this information given to  
the press by the F.B.I.?

CORRESPONDENCE

Find your recent statements,  
booklets, such as "Communist  
Target - Youth" and in your  
book "Masters of Deceit"  
you urge the American  
people to inform themselves,  
and to inform others on  
Communism. In your own  
words, "We cannot hope to  
successfully meet the Communist  
menace unless there is a  
wide knowledge and under-  
standing of its aims and  
designs." The John Birch  
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inspiration to do this,  
because I know that I  
am not alone, but working  
in concert with thousands  
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the John Birch Society

I is not the patriotic organization  
I believe it to be I want  
to get out. Otherwise I  
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well realize that each and  
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has been crucified.

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to this letter soon.

God bless you for the work  
you are doing, and for  
the convictions and ideals  
which you support.

Sincerely,  
Mrs. H. F. Burton, Jr.

62-104451-876

ENCLOSURE

195

# Birch Society Has 200 Members Here

By PAT ANDERSON

**T**HE John Birch Society, an organization whose founder considers both Dwight D. Eisenhower and Franklin D. Roosevelt traitors, now claims more than 200 members in Nashville.

These members, many of whom are widely-known, well-educated and conservative, agree in varying degrees with the more controversial political judgments of Robert Welch, the Massachusetts businessman who founded the Society in 1954.

But they apparently accept Welch's stern warning that they have only two choices—to accept his leadership or "in a very few years you will, by force be devoting all to the maintenance of a Communist slave state."

Most local members would agree with Machin P. Davis Jr., an attorney and former state legislator, who said last week: "I have been alarmed about the successes Communism has had, and I felt the Society was doing something to counteract their successes."

## Education Program

To combat Communism the Society has launched an educational program, said one local leader, businessman Horton Early. It encourages political discussion among its members. It distributes such books as J. Edgar Hoover's "Masters of Deceit" and Sen. Joe McCarthy's "America's Retreat From Victory" and such films as "Communism on the Map" and "Operation Abolition."

"The John Birch Society is for less big government, freedom of the individual to work and worship where he pleases and a better world," Early said.

Despite these avowed goals with which few Americans would differ, the Society has received an increasing amount of criticism, not only in Nashville but nationally.

An FBI spokesman in Washington said last week the FBI has been looking into activities of the society. He said based on what it knows, the FBI would characterize the society as "irresponsible but not subversive." He said many professional anti-Communists are tied in with the society for the purpose of making money through speeches.

U.S. Sen. Milton R. Young (Rep.-N.D.) told the Senate Welch "has made accusations against the former President of the United States far beyond anything the late Sen. Joe McCarthy even thought of." He added "To label some of our most loyal and dedicated people as Communists plays right into the hands of the Communists."

National news analyst Eric Sevareid called the Society "Main Street McCarthyism" and said its members "cannot understand that their own leaders are not conservatives but anti-Constitutional radicals."

A politically conservative Vanderbilt University professor said he found in Welch's writings "elements of Fascism."

## Sharpest Criticism

The sharpest criticism of the Society has been directed at the political opinions Welch has expressed in his two books "The Blue Book" and "The Politician." In "The Blue Book," which originally was a speech Welch made while organizing the Society, he said:

"President Roosevelt and Gen. George Marshall were guilty of 'plain unadulterated treason' in getting America into World War II."

President John F. Kennedy (then a Senator) was Walter Reuther's "stooge," the late Russian poet-novelist Boris Pasternak was a Communist "stooge," Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes was "that eternal sophomoric."

"I think Nelson Rockefeller is definitely committed to trying to make the United States a part of a one-world socialist government, while I don't think Nixon is committed to anything other than the career of Richard Nixon."

America's press radio and television are dominated by "Communist influences."

Democracy is "merely a deceptive phrase a weapon of demagoguery, and a perennial fraud."

## Real Bombshells

But Welch's real bombshells are in "The Politician," a privately circulated, 300-page manifesto which became public last summer when a Society member "betrayed" Welch by showing it to a Chicago newspaperman. Welch at the time was in Chicago supporting Sen. Barry Goldwater's drive for the Republican presidential nomination.

The following is a direct quotation from "The Politician":

"While I too think that Milton Eisenhower is a Communist and has been for 30 years, this opinion is based largely on general circumstances of his conduct. But my firm belief that Dwight Eisenhower is a dedicated, conscious agent of the Communist conspiracy is based on an accumulation of detailed evidence so extensive and so palpable that it seems to me to put this conviction beyond any reasonable doubt."

Welch further writes of Eisenhower: "There is only one possible word to describe his purposes and actions. That word is treason."

Among Society members here

"The Politician" is a touchy subject. Early, who said he has read it, declares:

"The Politician" has nothing to do with the John Birch Society. It was written before the Society was founded. It expresses personal opinions which have nothing to do with the Society."

## Caused Resignation

But it was "The Politician" which caused the Society's first major setback in this area—the resignation of the entire Franklin Tenn. chapter.

The story of the Franklin chapter's short-lived activities was related last week by a leading businessman who was active in the chapter. He asked that his name not be used because Early and other Nashville members are his personal friends.

The Franklin chapter was founded last May. Among its members were some of Franklin's best-known citizens. They considered the Society an educational forum. At one meeting a member reviewed Hoover's "Masters of Deceit." At another meeting a member presented a paper on foreign aid, which Welch opposes.

Then, in the fall, the members heard about "The Politician." They wrote Welch asking for two copies of the book. The copies arrived and were circulated among the chapter members. In October the chapter agreed formally to disband. They later received a letter from Welch saying they would want back in when things get worse.

## 'Lot of Good'

"I think the Society has done a lot of good by encouraging people to learn about communism," the Franklin man said. "I know my friends in it in Nashville are sincere and patriotic."

"But we found there was a sharp difference between Welch's opinions and our opinions and we got out. We couldn't draw a line between Robert Welch the author of 'The Politician' and Robert Welch, the founder of the John Birch Society."

In "The Blue Book," Welch says the Society "is to be a monolithic body" which "will operate under completely authoritative control at all levels." People will join the Society, he says, "because they believe in me and what I am doing and are

willing to accept my leadership anyway."

## Don't Always Agree

But leaders here say they do not always agree with Welch. "I don't know anyone I agree with 100 per cent," Early said. "But if I didn't agree with Welch on most issues I wouldn't stay in the Society."

Early said he approves the Society's current national drive to bring about the impeachment of Chief Justice Earl Warren. "A lot of people who thought it was silly when they first heard about it may be surprised before long," he said of the impeachment campaign.

He also was strongly critical of the political views of a Vanderbilt University professor Dr. Avery Leiserson, who recently participated in a debate on the House Un-American Activities Committee with a Society chapter leader, William Burton Jr., at the Westminster House, a Presbyterian student center at Vanderbilt.

## Editor Attends Debate

Thomas J. Anderson, editor of Farm & Ranch Magazine and a member of the Society's national council, attended this debate. When Leiserson was giving his views on the House Un-American Activities Committee, Anderson rose to his feet and shouted according to witnesses: "I resent that and I resent you."

The student moderator of the debate told Anderson he would have an opportunity to speak at the end of the debate. But Anderson said he had heard enough already and stormed out of the meeting. Early, who was present, admitted Anderson's outburst was "rude," but he said of Leiserson:

"I have nothing but contempt for him. Vanderbilt is infiltrated with many extreme left-wingers."

As an alumnus, I'll do my best to get him off the faculty."

He declined to say how he would go about getting professors fired. He also stressed that his opinions of Leiserson and other professors were personal opinions that had nothing to do with the Society.

## Denies 'Whispers'

Early denied that the Society has started whispering campaigns against any local individuals or had made anonymous telephone calls telling people their neighbors were Communists.

"I doubt seriously that that has been done," he said. "If I heard of anyone doing it one of us would have to go. We're not trying to ferret out Communists. We're trying to inform people."

Local Birch Society activities began in February of 1960. Early said, with a meeting at the home of Anderson. Those present heard a tape recording of Welch reading from "The Blue Book," Early said.

The Society now has eight chapters here. Early said, with average chapter membership of 20 to 25. These chapters meet monthly, usually at the home of their chapter leader.

## Chapter Leaders

Early identified the chapter leaders, in addition to himself, as Thomas M. Trabue, an insurance company executive; Burton, an attorney; John Ambrose Jr., vice-president of Ambrose Printing Co.; Richard Norvell, a partner in Norvell & Wallace Lumber Co.; Thomas W. Schuler, an attorney; Mark Bradford Jr., of Mark Bradford Insurance Agency; and Walt Crockett III, an insurance company representative.

Other leaders include Anderson, who is on the Society's national council, and Charles How-

ell III, of Howell & Associates contracting company, who serves as "local co-ordinator."

The Society is semi-secret, but not secret. Early willingly gave the names of the local chapter leaders, but declined to give the names of any rank-and-file members. He said they were assured when they joined that their names would not be disclosed.

When this reporter arranged an interview with Howell, he responded by calling a meeting of eight of the Society's leaders and a reporter from another newspaper. He then tape-recorded most of the "interview" which followed.

The Society has been most active here with its literature and films. The films are shown daily to church, school and civic groups. The books and pamphlets are also widely circulated.

## Mounting Horror

Dr. John M. Aden, of the Vanderbilt University English department, is among those who have read "The Blue Book." Aden, who describes himself politically as a "Goldwater conservative," said of "The Blue Book":

"I read it with mounting horror. I'm quite dubious about their motives. They're attacking Communism by assuming a Fascist posture. The book kept dealing in terms of one leader, the big brother, the benevolent dictator, who would save us from the Communists."

"I think a lot of people have gotten into it under a misapprehension, without seeing the Fascist elements."

The Society's work is financed by membership dues which are listed on the last page of "The Blue Book" as:

Life membership, men or women, \$1,000, annual membership in the Home Chapter or local chapters \$24 for men, \$12 for women.

## Inside....

RED CHINA: Public favors attempt to improve relations . . . . . 5-B

LEGISLATURE: A long look after adjournment . . . . . 2-B

The Nashville Tennessean 4-2-6 8pm/12 3/19/61

# Puppet Lawmakers Create Confusion

## Image of Young Allen Running to 'Daddy' Will Long Haunt Legislators

By MAC HARRIS

**A**FTER watching the Davidson County legislative delegation perform for the past 75 days, the people of this community should have learned one lesson well:

It is almost impossible to get anything done when lawmakers cannot speak for themselves.

There is a nutshell with several Davidson lawmakers.

This fact that the delegation during the last week salvaged most, but not all, of the important legislation needed by this community was remarkable in the light of the many commitments some members of the delegation had made.

The most obvious of the lawmakers who did not speak for himself was young Clifford Allen III.

### A Haunting Image

The image of young Allen popping up in delegation meetings with a statement prepared by his father will haunt other delegates for many nights to come.

Even to the last day of the Legislature, young Allen was issuing such statements. On Friday morning he issued a statement to the press saying he was opposed to the sewer district bill and would not vote for it.

Allen did this despite the fact he had already signed a card authorizing passage of the sewer bill in the House.

A few hours after he issued this statement, Allen was back to his original position. This came about when his father, Clifford Allen Jr., county tax assessor, appeared on Capitol Hill and all pretenses were abandoned.

Up until that point, young Allen, publicly at least, had made his own decisions. But on the last day this man he affectionately calls "Daddy" took over openly.

### Too Many Cooks . . . ?

And the older Allen wasn't the only man advising his son. City Councilman Aubrey Gilliam, the council floor leader for Mayor Ben West, was another.

Thursday, for example, after the delegation had caucused, Allen received a phone call from Gilliam at the delegation headquarters in the Hermitage Hotel.

Allen told Gilliam he could not talk and to call him back at another room in the hotel. Allen then left the headquarters room and retired to a private room where he discussed the day's events with Gilliam.

Other delegates recalled that a few weeks earlier, when young Allen and his father had created a crisis in the delegation by their refusal to agree on a debtors bill, young Allen made a triumphant appearance in City Council where he was greeted with applause.

Mayor West and most members of the council oppose Metro's plan to raise their incentive pension setup if Metro passes.

### 'Got 'em Squirming'

On that occasion when Allen visited City Council, he threw his arm around Gilliam and said, "We've got 'em squirming now."

Several days later, as public protests mounted over the tactics used by the two Allen's to block Metro, the older Allen became ill and entered the hospital.

There was some talk he had suffered another heart attack. But that proved false. Last Friday he appeared hale and hearty on Capitol Hill.

Pressure also caused the near collapse of Sen. Tom McGrath Thursday. McGrath who had obligated himself to firemen and policemen to the extent that he did not want to vote for any pension reform, was put on the hot seat to make several decisions on pensions.

He finally had to be taken from the capitol and sent home. The next day he appeared in good shape as he sang to the Legislature in honor of St. Patrick.

Rep. Herbert Jones didn't let one commitment block him from making another appeal to the first.

Jones signed a pledge to support Metro. But when it came down to the wire, he was the only man to vote against it from this county.

### Jones Steamrollered

However, the Legislature rode right over Jones and passed the private act anyway. This was considered a near miracle by many veteran Capitol Hill observers. Normally the Legislature will not override one member of a delegation.

Memphis tried the same thing Friday when one of its delegates would not go along with a bill. But the Memphis lawmakers could not muster the necessary 50 votes to pass their private act. It failed 18-1 for lack of a constitutional majority. Davidson had mustered 90 votes two days earlier.

Jones demonstrated again Friday the difficulty of getting legislation passed when a lawmaker does think for himself.

After an 11th hour successful drive to get a city pension bill passed, the lawmakers attempted

to salvage County Judge Beverly Briley's sewer district bill. Jones had said on many occasions that he would support this bill. But when it reached the 121st hour he refused to sign the card that would have allowed the bill to pass.

### Obligated to Contractor

While Judge Briley and members of the delegation waited for a decision, Jones talked over the telephone with a Davidson County contractor who had Jones' commitment to defeat the bill.

Despite all of this, however, the best example of lawmakers not being able to do their own thinking because they are committed to special groups came out during the last-minute pension battle.

Firemen and police "watchdogs" stayed with the lawmakers day and night, not leaving them until the lawmakers went wearily home to bed.

They sat in the headquarters with the legislators and then trooped to the capitol with them to attend session.

When Rep. Charles Galbraith left the House chamber to get a drink of water, one of the firemen-police watchdog committees dutifully followed.

At the end, the firemen and police were the people who had to agree to pension reform—not the legislators. Only when these handful of city employees gave their approval did the Davidson legislators pass any pension bills at all. If these employees had not approved, there would have been no pension bill passed.

### Other Commitments

There were commitments the other way, too. Sen. Robert C. Taylor and Rep. F. Clay Bailey Jr. were committed to a Chamber of Commerce committee to

stand firm against passing any pension bill that did not contain reforms.

The chamber was interested far less that unless pension abuses were halted, taxes would have to be increased to pay the debt.

On the other side were Reps. Galbraith, Allen and Orator Robinson. Rep. W. P. Wister was not firmly committed either way. Neither was Rep. Thomas H. Shriver.

Wister wanted to raise the mileage limit on the present pension as the 518 persons now on pensions could be paid.

Shriver was interested in working out a compromise that would allow pensions to be paid but at the same time would bring about some reforms, if not everything that he, Taylor and Bailey felt was needed.

### Middle Ground Wins

This middle ground finally won out.

As a result of the weeks of arguing, switching sides and delays on the two most important issues before them—Metro and pensions—most Davidson County residents might tend to overlook the fact that the delegation got considerable work done.

Among other things they did were to:

- Safeguard the rights of county teachers in schools annexed by the city.
- Revamp the county pension plan to tie it in to Social Security.
- Authorize a public defender for Davidson County, if approved by referendum.
- Improve the procedures in the county tax assessor's office.
- Authorize City Council to increase appropriations to the general fund from \$3 to \$8 million.

And improvement of the legislative body's analysis of the legal structure of the state and local government; operation of a board of equalization; and proposed election of tax assessors by the courts rather than by popular vote; elimination of obsolete laws; alcoholism; residence requirements on voting; eligibility for pensions, state institutions, and other benefits of citizenship; problems of the mentally ill; the family laws; the problems of failing insurance rates; the problem of compulsory education; driver's licenses, examination for drivers' licenses, and safety education; co-operation with the federal agency on water resources; and the continuing study of legislative procedures and methods of improvement.

The council will start the studies later in the year. Much of the work in detail will be done by the expert staff under Director Tom Johnson.

### The Ultimate Failure

The lower house's ultimate failure to vote its membership the proposed raise from the present \$15 to a new \$25 per day (beginning in 1965) ended the session on a lighter vein, with a good chuckle.

"They must have re-evaluated themselves, and decided against inflation," a wag suggested.

The question has been raised from time to time whether the state has gained greatly by the increase of legislative pay from the old \$1 per day to a more realistic \$15 per day.

### Stature of Legislators

The general conclusion is that there is yet no appreciable climb in the stature of legislators—many of the old 44 variety still coming year after year.

But there's little disagreement that even the \$15 per day affords no great appeal to those who travel any distance and stay in Nashville for the session.

Most members get away Thursday and don't return until Tuesday, thus reducing the session to a three-day work week with pay for seven days. But transportation costs on those week-ends is lost of the members and out the state.



**Congressional Clown:** Rep. William H. Ayers (R-Ohio) rides a tricycle through the White House at a reception given by President Kennedy for members of Congress Thursday. He brought the tricycle as a gift for the President's daughter, Caroline.

FBI

Date: 3/28/61

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT  
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104401)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10402)

RE : JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY  
MISCELLANEOUS -  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum dated 3/28/61, suitable for dissemination concerning klan infiltration in the JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY. Also a copy of an article which appeared in the "Dallas Times Herald" dated 3/26/61, is also enclosed in which [redacted] was identified as a member of the JBS. (JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY)

[redacted] in the enclosed letterhead memorandum is [redacted]

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.

The Dallas Office will remain alert to any further attempts by klansmen or former klansmen to join and utilize the JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY.

3 - Bureau (encls-9) (RM)  
1 - Dallas  
JPH:jeg  
(4)

LYNUM

ENCLOSURE

REC-72

APR 14 1961

Approved: [Signature]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Parsons  
Mr. DeLoach  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Bishop  
Mr. Casper  
Mr. Callahan  
Mr. Conrad  
Mr. Felt  
Mr. Gale  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Sullivan  
Mr. Tavel  
Mr. Trotter  
Mr. Tele. Room  
Mr. Holmes  
Miss Gandy

data in att. in report in  
4/14/61 and sent  
AG, Dallas, 4/15/61, by carrier  
member 4/16/61

2 copies encl.  
missing when rec'd for  
file per 5-29-61

NOT RECD

4.3.86

Springfield



b2  
b6  
b7C  
b7D

Re: JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY

On November 2, 1960, [redacted]  
[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past,  
[redacted]

On December 12, 1957, [redacted]  
[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised  
[redacted]

Tex On October 5, 1958, [redacted] advised that in June  
of 1958, [redacted]  
[redacted]

On August 19, 1959, [redacted]  
[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised [redacted]  
[redacted]

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# Red-Hating Group Snowballing Here?

By SETH KANTOR  
Staff Writer

Is Dallas fast becoming a major center in the nation for retired New England businessman Robert Welch and his fiercely anti-communist John Birch Society?

Mr. Welch, 61, has labeled former President Eisenhower a man of "treason." One of his society's major goals is to impeach Supreme Court Chief Justice Earl Warren.

John Birch was an American missionary who became a World War II Army captain and spy in China. He was bayoneted to death by the Chinese Communists.

His name is being used by members of Welch's group as a symbol of their anger about "things wrong with America."

## GROWS IN TEXAS

Mr. Welch has been quoted in a Boston newspaper as saying Texas is "one of the three major membership centers" of the society in the nation.

Dallasite Earl Thornton of 2317 E. 11th is a rank-and-file member. He estimates there are 10 chapters of the society in Dallas, with 15 to 30 members in each. Like every member talked to, he said the society is "mushrooming here."

"It's gotten four times bigger

just since I joined in January," he said.

One of the society's Dallas chapters plans to meet Monday night at the home of Don Smith, 1428 Boca Chica Drive.

## DULLES 'RED AGENT'

The March 10 edition of Time magazine quoted Mr. Welch on these people: The late John Foster Dulles—"A Communist

TEX.

"The Dallas Times Herald"  
Dallas, Texas

March 26, 1961  
Felix R. McKnight,  
Executive Editor  
Submitted by Dallas Office

62-104401-1066  
ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4-28-86 BY SP-1000/RE

agent"; Dwight Eisenhower—  
"There is only one possible  
word to describe his purposes  
and his actions. That word is  
treason"; Milton Eisenhower—  
"He is actually Dwight Eisen-  
hower's superior and boss  
within the Communist Party."

Guiding the society's actions  
is Welch's "Blue Book."

Stuart G. Swenson of 426  
Town Creek, a "coordinator" of  
the society of Dallas, said Sat-  
urday: "I'm told, since that  
article in Time, there have been  
30,000 requests for Blue Books  
for new members."

Mr. Swenson is one of four  
coordinators in Dallas. Two live  
in Oak Cliff. Two live in North  
Dallas.

#### SOCIETY IN DALLAS

What you are reading is the  
first pinpointed information  
about the society in Dallas, how  
it works and what their mem-  
bers say.

The group was founded in 1958  
with the avowed purpose of im-  
peaching Chief Justice Warren  
and destroying communism. Mr.  
Welch prefers to run the society  
strictly. Dallas coordinator Swen-  
son said every member must first  
agree that he can be "drummed  
out of the organization without  
being given a reason."

Democracy is "a perennial  
fraud," said Mr. Welch. He esti-  
mates the nation is 40 to 60 per  
cent under Communist control.  
He issues monthly "projects" for  
members.

#### MOVIE PLOT

"One project," said Mr. Thorn-  
ton, "was to tell the people about  
the Communist-inspired plot by  
those who claimed John Wayne's  
movie, 'The Alamo,' was a box-  
office flop. It was the Communist  
way of getting rid of a great,  
patriotic movie. It was a plot  
against letting Americans see the  
picture."

Projects have included a de-  
mand for the investigation of the  
"Communist influence at Vas-  
sar." Another, handed down by  
Mr. Welch, called for a watch on  
churches; "Some preachers actu-  
ally use their pulpits to preach  
outright communism."

Don Smith, who will host the  
Birch Society meeting in Dallas  
Monday night, said Saturday that  
"as a chapter head, I must devote  
time to the investigation of peo-  
ple, a search for Communists."

#### SOME ANTI-REDS SUSPECT?

Mr. Smith also thinks some out-  
spoken anti-Communists "ought to  
be investigated carefully before  
they're allowed to join us."

He mentioned the White Citizens  
Council.

Rev. Carey Daniel, key figure  
in the White Citizens Council of  
Dallas, a white supremacy group,  
was lavish in his praise of the  
Birch Society when The Times  
Herald questioned him.

"God bless all John Birch mem-  
bers," he said. "Please say that  
the White Citizens Council is back-  
ing them 100 per cent. I am think-  
ing of joining."

Of member Thornton, Rev. Dan-  
iel said: "He's the good Earl op-  
posing the bad Earl (Warren)."

#### MOVIES, TAPES

Mr. Thornton volunteers his  
time away from his electric com-  
pany business showing John Birch  
Society films and playing tapes.  
The tapes mostly contain Welch  
speeches. The films are in color  
and in black and white.

"I show one that lasts four  
hours," he said. "It tells the story  
of the International Communistic  
plot."

Mr. Thornton said that since be-  
coming a member, he's "able to  
tell in 30 minutes of conversation  
now whether a person is a Com-  
munist or not. You can tell by the  
socialist things they believe in."

"If they like too much govern-  
ment, they're socialists."

#### 'INDEPENDENT THINKERS'

Upper-echelon Dallas members  
tell you first-off they think as in-  
dividuals. But coordinator Swen-  
son said Saturday he had "placed  
a call to Mr. Welch in Massa-  
chusetts before going to see a  
certain movie to learn his opinion  
of it."

A lifetime membership in the  
Society costs \$1,000. Otherwise,  
you can join for \$2 monthly dues  
if you're a man, of \$1 a month  
if you're a woman.

"You are required to do one  
of 10 recommended things by Mr.  
Welch if you are to remain a  
member," explains Mr. Thornton.  
He did not outline the 10. He said  
he chose one of them: "Letter  
writing."

#### 400 LETTERS

Members stay busy writing let-  
ters, mostly to congressmen and  
senators. Rep. Ted Springer of  
Amarillo said he got more than  
400 letters "just in one weekend  
this month" from members.

Society officers, coordinators,  
chapter leaders and "faculty lead-  
ers" are not elected. They are  
appointed. The national policy has  
been to keep their names secret.

Coordinator Swenson said:  
"Sen. (the late Joseph) McCart-  
hy's work was destroyed by a  
well-organized plot. His investiga-  
tion into communism fell apart.  
American people have been afraid  
since. I dream that his sort of  
investigation ~~will be~~ resumed."

"We're not a political organiza-  
tion by any means. We're just  
good old American people."



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b2  
b6  
b7C  
b7D

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

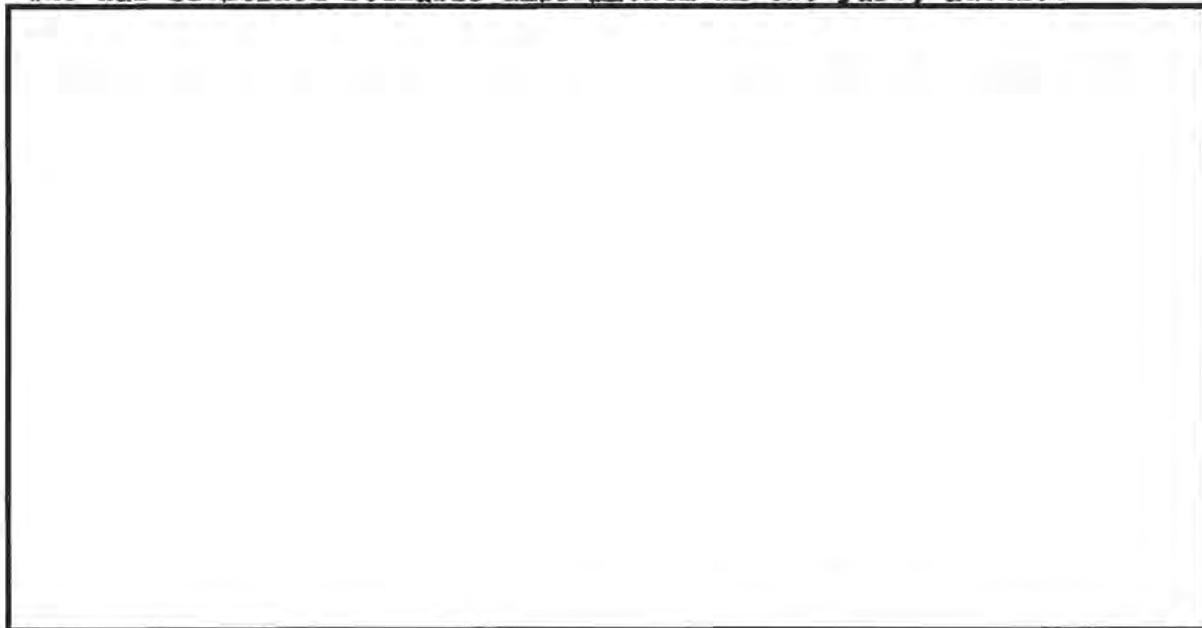
Dallas, Texas  
March 28, 1961

Re: JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY

An article appeared in the "Dallas Times Herald," a  
daily Dallas newspaper dated March 26, 1961. In this article

[redacted] identified  
himself as a member of the JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY (JBS). [redacted]  
in this article, stated that there are ten chapters of the  
society in the Dallas area with fifteen to thirty members each,  
and the society has gotten four times larger than when he  
joined it in January. This article described how [redacted]  
devotes much of his time to work of the JBS and his fight against  
the international communistic plot.

On March 8, 1961, [redacted]  
who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4-2-86 BY [signature]

b2  
b6  
b7C  
b7D

Re: JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY

On November 2, 1960, [redacted]  
[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past.

On December 12, 1957, [redacted]  
[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised

On October 5, 1958, [redacted] advised that in June  
of 1958, [redacted]

On August 19, 1959, [redacted]  
[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised

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purposes. The thoroughness of the total presentation seems to make it powerful enough to justify the time required.

We return to our original hope, therefore, that in time almost every chapter will own a set of the TRUMPETS, or have one available (perhaps through two chapters buying a set together); and that each chapter will regularly set up seminars or study sessions to hear the TRUMPETS all the way through. These arrangements should not be just for the members themselves, but also, and perhaps primarily in some cases, for the most desirable prospects that can be persuaded to attend. And the printed manuals which go with each set may be of considerable help in planning such seminars or series of study sessions.

(q) TEAM RECRUITING. This, as you might note by the identifying letter, is a new item on the agenda. But it consists of the very simple suggestion that our most dedicated members might team up in pairs, for calling on prospects with recruitment in mind. In fact, each chapter might set up two or three teams, or a committee which breaks itself down into such teams, for making up lists of prospects, planning preliminary mailings or other initial contacts, and then following up with systematic calls on each prospect by two members working together.

We think that not only will such calls be more likely to produce the desired results, but that the very fact of recruiting efforts thus being put on a more systematic and concerted basis, as chapter projects, will bring about a great deal more consistent and determined work at this vitally important job. Organized teamwork of this kind is an old technique, proved by long experience to be very effective, in the whole "missionary" field. And we certainly need to be missionaries today on behalf of The John Birch Society and our humane civilization which it seeks

STOP, LOOK AND LISTEN!: (1965 revised edition)  
STORY OF A HOAX: Welch  
SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL POLICE Flyer  
"SUPPRESSED" REPORT  
THIS IS WHERE I CAME IN: Manion  
THROUGH ALL THE DAYS TO BE: Welch  
A TOUCH OF SANITY: Welch  
TRUMPETS MANUAL  
WHAT WE MUST KNOW ABOUT OVERSTREET: Janiech  
WHAT WILL YOU TELL YOUR CHILDREN  
WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE AMERICAN PRESS  
WHY PEOPLE BECOME COMMUNISTS

Recall  
20/1.00  
25/1.00  
100/1.00  
16/1.00  
20/1.00  
3/1.00  
4/1.00  
4/1.00  
10/1.00  
50/1.00  
10/1.00  
5/1.00

STICKERS (bumper, envelope, and window)

COMMUNISM KILLED KENNEDY: (912 envelope stickers, 912 sheets)  
GET US OUT!: (960 envelope stickers, 912 sheets)  
HELP GET THE US OUT OF THE UN: (bumper sticker)  
SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL POLICE: (bumper sticker)  
SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL POLICE: (3" window sticker)  
THIS IS A REPUBLIC: (960 envelope stickers, 912 sheets)  
U.S. SUPREME COURT, WHICH SIDE IS IT ON?: (96 envelope stickers, 912 sheets)

912/1.00  
912/1.00  
10/1.00  
10/1.00  
50/1.00  
912/1.00  
912/1.00

WARREN IMPEACHMENT BILLBOARD POSTERS

24 SHEET POSTER: (214" by 104")  
7 SHEET POSTER: (vertical 82" by 93")  
2 SHEET POSTER: (horizontal 60" by 46")

20.00  
4.00  
2.00

(n) ONE DOZEN TRUMPETS. This identifying letter, for work done with the TRUMPETS, is repeated from the December Bulletin. And our recommendation there is hereby enlarged and reiterated. For the number of two-day seminars held to hear the TRUMPETS has grown amazingly; the reports have increased in enthusiasm; and the purchases of ONE DOZEN TRUMPETS have caused us to enter a rush order for another thousand sets. What is more to the point, while most of these seminars so far have been held for Section Leaders and Chapter Leaders, both our field staff and these volunteer workers have become increasingly convinced of the value of the TRUMPETS for direct recruiting

2859

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA  
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

(A)

Serial Description ~ COVER SHEET      09/20/2006

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 3

Page 2 ~ b6, b7C, b7D

Page 3 ~ b6, b7C

Page 4 ~ b6, b7C, b7D

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
X Deleted Page(s) X  
X No Duplication Fee X  
X for this Page X  
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FBI

Date: 9/23/69

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. DeLoach  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Bishop  
Mr. Casper  
Mr. Callahan  
Mr. Conrad  
Mr. Felt  
Mr. Gale  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Sullivan  
Mr. Tavel  
Mr. Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Miss Holmes  
Miss Gandy

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

ATTENTION:

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

(DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM: SAC, CINCINNATI (100-03536)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY

MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE 10-17-95 BY 1203 RDD/BCE/1216

220504

On 9/22/69

[redacted] was personally interviewed by  
SAC HARRY J. MORGAN.

[redacted] advised that he has recently  
attended several meetings of the John Birch Society at the  
request of [redacted] of [redacted]  
who, according to [redacted] is extremely wealthy. All of the  
expenses have been paid by [redacted]

[redacted] and he was recontacted by the John Birch Society.

Approximately three months ago [redacted]  
called [redacted] and asked him if he would like to  
meet some of the John Birchers. He met ROBERT WELCH, head  
of the John Birch Society.

About three weeks ago [redacted] made a trip  
through the South, [redacted] GEORGE WALLACE,  
former candidate for President of the United States

2 - Bureau  
1 - Cincinnati

HJM:IM  
(3)

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

17 SEP 30 1969

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-102939

3573

At the meeting [redacted] were  
the following:

GEORGE WALLACE: [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] said under no circumstances should  
it be known [redacted]

[redacted]

In the latter part of July, 1969, [redacted]  
said he was in Boston, at which time he met with John Birch  
Society members.

According to [ ] he met Governor MADDOX, Georgia, about three weeks ago, and MADDOX was adamant against bussing children for integration purposes.

[ ] attend a meeting of the Citizens Council of America in Jackson, Mississippi. This was on 8/28-29/69. There were approximately 1400 people there. WALLACE and MADDOX spoke, and a State Senator named RARICK. The theme was "Law and Order," and no violence was advocated. "Racial Integrity," and "States Rights" were the key words used throughout the speeches.

According to [ ] the Citizens Council of America is gaining momentum rapidly. There were representatives from 32 states throughout the United States.

According to [ ] there is a film called "More Deadly Than War," narrated by G. EDWARD GRIFFIN, which was produced and financed by five men, one of whom was [ ]. The film is on "Communism," and is very enlightening, according to [ ].

b6  
b7C  
b7D

I asked [ ] if he was a member of the John Birch Society. He said he was not, that he never joined, and does not want to become involved, but he is merely curious as to what the John Birch Society is attempting to do.

During the interview [ ] said he was in

[ ] advised that at one of the meetings, which he believed to be in Boston in July, 1969, there was a discussion had regarding a running mate for GEORGE WALLACE in 1972. It was definitely decided that [ ] would not run, but that the John Birch Society would select WALLACE's running mate.

[ ] plans to continue his association with the John Birch Society. He also said there are approximately 400 members of the John Birch Society in Cincinnati proper. He remarked that the John Birch Society

membership is declining, but the membership of the Citizens Council of America is increasing in great numbers and moving from the deep South to the North, and that there is a great deal of money behind the Council from various sources whom he could not identify other than the individuals mentioned hereinbefore.

[redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted] volunteered that he would furnish any additional information that came to his attention which he felt would be of interest to the FBI.

The indices of the Cincinnati Office contain no record of [redacted]  
[redacted]

No derogatory information was located in our files concerning [redacted]

RECOMMENDATIONS

1) It is requested that [redacted] identity be protected.

2) The Bureau may want to disseminate the information concerning [redacted]  
[redacted]

*Yes.*  
*H*

October 1, 1969

PT

16

REC 17

62-111111-3544

[Redacted]

Dear

[Redacted]

Your letter was received on September 29th.

With respect to your inquiry, I regret I am unable to furnish the data you requested. The FBI has not investigated the John Birch Society.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

CEE:mrmm (3)

*mrmm*

MAILED 20  
OCT 1 1969  
COMM-FBI

*T. B/a*

*[Handwritten mark]*

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*374 mm*

*Viper's*  
*Paul*

*[Handwritten signature]*

*skc*

70 OCT 20 1969

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

October 1, 1969

esa  
REC-23

EX-103

62-104401-3545



Dear



In reply to the inquiries in your letter of September 22nd, I regret I am unable to furnish the data you requested, and it is contrary to my policy to make the type of evaluation you desire. The FBI has not investigated the John Birch Society.

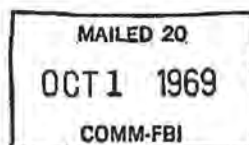
Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with correspondent.

DMW:sgc (3)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TEB  
H  
DMW/C.C.

October 7, 1969

REQ 17

62-104401-3546

EX-102

Dear [REDACTED]

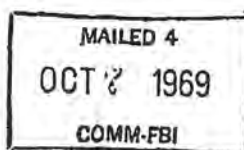
In reply to your letter of September 30th, I regret I am unable to furnish the data you requested. The FBI has not investigated the John Birch Society.

Sincerely yours,  
J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Based upon available information, correspondent could not be identified in Bufiles.

LMG:cam (3)

C.A.



Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

OCT 13 1969

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

W TEB 93

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

b6  
b7C  
b7D

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 10/7/69

Attention: Domestic Intelligence Division

FROM : SAC, Cincinnati (100-13536)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT: JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY

MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING 220504

DATE 10-17-75 BY

9803 RDD/BCE/416

Remyairtel dated 9/23/69 concerning captioned matter.

[redacted]  
came into my office on the morning of 10/6/69, and confidentially furnished me the following information:

He has just returned from a "sweep around the country" [redacted] mentioned in reairtel.

[redacted] General EDWIN WALKER, who is well known to the Bureau.

According to [redacted] the John Birch Society is gaining momentum on the West Coast, and the advertising revenues have increased tremendously for the John Birch Society official organ called "American Opinion."

While in Dallas, Texas, [redacted] and [redacted] DAN SMOOT, also well known to the Bureau, a former Bureau Agent. SMOOT advised them that he is going to run for the United States Senate, opposing the [redacted] provided he, SMOOT, gets sufficient backing. [redacted] believes that the [redacted] family, wealthy tycoons in Texas, will back SMOOT.

[redacted]

2 - Bureau (Enc. 5)  
1 - Cincinnati

REC-20

10 OCT 8 1969

HJM:LM  
(3)

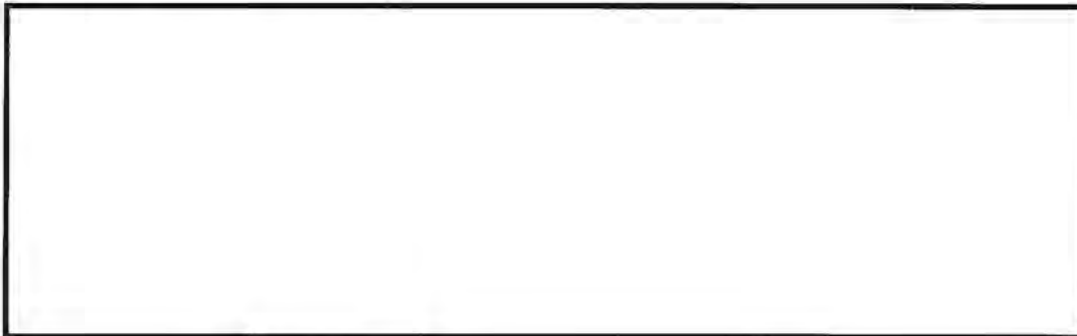


5010-108-02

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

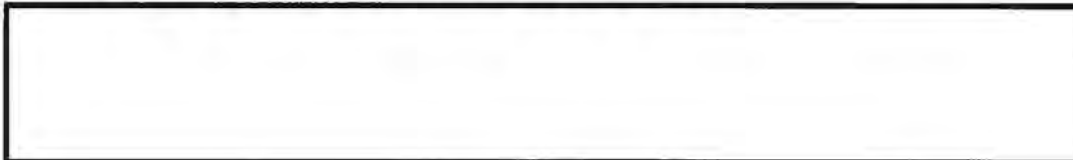
3547  
[redacted]

CI 100-13536



[redacted] furnished SAC MORGAN a special issue of "The Dan Smoot Report" from Dallas, Texas; a fly sheet which pertains to the Dan Smoot Campaign Fund; a one-page report from EDWIN A. WALKER; a report of the H du B Reports, September, 1969, and a reprint from the "Richmond (Va.) News Leader" of 6/25/69, all of which are enclosed.

[redacted] again told me he has not joined the John Birch Society, and he is deeply concerned because the John Birchers are so "extremely right wing." He thinks that EDWIN WALKER is "way out." He believes DAN SMOOT is not a member of the John Birch Society and is a good man, but he may get so deeply involved with them that he will have no choice but to join.



RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) Protect [redacted] identity.
- 2) Bureau may want to disseminate the information concerning [redacted]



220,504  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-17-95 BY 9803 RDD/ACE/JTG

PT-



3547

ENCLOSURE

June - July

THE INDEPENDENT AMERICAN

## National Defense Disaster

(Reprinted from RICHMOND (Va.) NEWS LEADER of 6-25-69)

A terse announcement yesterday from Washington advised that a fire in America's only plutonium-handling facility at Rocky Flats, Colorado, on May 11 caused approximately \$45 million in damage and was so crippling that all production of nuclear missiles and anti-missile testing must be suspended for six months and perhaps even a year.

This is grim news indeed at a time when the Russians have overtaken us in inter-continental ballistic missile strength and are forging ahead with missile production around the clock. Undoubtedly the Nixon Administration would have preferred that this intelligence be kept from the outside world. But ours is an open society. The shocking situation, unpublicized by the government, was discovered nevertheless by sharp-eyed newsmen in a thick volume of Senate testimony. It was there because officials of the Atomic Energy Commission had entered a plea for funds in order to make repairs.

But who are we fooling by suppressing such facts? Russian intelligence most certainly knew of this blow to the United States as soon as it happened.

The news reports gave no details about the fire. We are not told whether sabotage is suspected or has been proved. And while it may come as a stunning blow for Americans to realize that one fire can halt all nuclear missile production and testing for many months, we must assume the Russians, who know all they need to know about us, have been aware of this reality all along. And if they knew they could knock out American missile production with one blow, why shouldn't they have struck?

Thanks to the United States

Supreme Court, the Communists are now free to do just that. On December 11, 1967, the Warren Court invalidated section five of the 1950 Subversive Activities Control Act, which prohibited Communists from working in defense plants, and thus exposed the nation to Red sabotage.

Now we see how our fences are down all around.

Only American superiority in missile weaponry has restrained Russian aggression to date, and this not always. That superiority is now gone because the Johnson Administration foolishly assumed that the Communists would mellow if we sat back and permitted them to achieve parity with us. Convinced of our good will, the Soviets were supposed to join us in easing the arms race. The desperate gamble failed. Just the opposite, of course, happened. When the Russians overtook us, they continued their strenuous efforts in an all-out reach for missile mastery. The loss of America's only plutonium facility, just as the Nixon Administration was beginning to tool up again, insures that this country will be in second place.

Let no American underestimate the significance of this chilling development. The difference between first and second place is the difference between life and death.

The delicate balance of terror, that has preserved a precarious peace until now, is unbalanced. And because a rich, fat, indolent democracy has so little margin for error when under challenge by a ruthless tyranny, the advantage that our enemies will gain during the next year from the Colorado disaster alone could be decisive.

62-10440-3547



## WITHIN AMERICA: FRIENDS OF AMERICA'S ENEMIES ARE ON THE MARCH



Young Chinese sent to populate the far west and Inner Mongolia get a seal of mission: a rubber stamp of Chairman Mao.

"A shattering blow has been delivered to the morale and reputation of the American army," wrote Murray Sayle of the recent Green Beret murder case, in the London TIMES of August 22. "In the past few days American army legal officers have been deluged with inquiries from people working on this program (breaking up Vietcong recruiting and propaganda networks, in the countryside), asking what is the legal basis of their activities," he added. "At least one Green Beret officer has already said privately that he will in the future demand that he get any such orders in writing."

What the Green Beret officer is up against is frightening. He faces an enemy that assassinates, terrorizes, sets up traps, kills his prisoners and wipes out those who do not help him. The West, by accepting negotiations without previously demonstrating its ability to win, permits the enemy to use his time-tried methods of intimidation. In 1954, before Dien Bien Phu, units of the Emperor Bao Dai's army were persuaded to desert under threat that if they did not rally to Ho Chi Minh before the ultimate victory they would be ruthlessly liquidated later. That desertions were not more widespread was because anti-communist Vietnamese thought they would be safe in the South. That illusion is dead now. There is no further haven.

Charles Douglas-Home wrote in the London TIMES of August 8, 1969, that America's objective is "to make it as easy as possible to get out and if necessary leave a communist or communiscent government behind them without their losing so much face in the process that they would be forced into another disastrous decision to stay on and fight." As our willingness to see South Vietnam communized became clear, provided a suitable time elapsed between our departure and the massacre, the enemy enjoyed what Peking calls a great bound ahead.

"In recent months," the London TIMES article of August 22 on the far-reaching effects of the Green Beret case observed, "information on highly placed Vietcong has become harder and harder to come by. Information is either inaccurate or, if people suspected of being Vietcong are picked up, they seldom stay long in prison." The report continued, "South Vietnamese officials have come to the conclusion that as a result of the Paris talks their local outlaws may suddenly acquire official standing as members of some sort of coalition government, and said officials are taking no chances." If the American is not safe from his own officials, who are supposed to be fighting the enemy, what chance will a Vietnamese have when an enemy agent becomes his boss?

The question many asked when the attack on our Green Berets started was: Is this part of the crusade against everything military, the aim of which is to strip America of defenses? With treason around him -- in front of him, in his midst, behind him and particularly in his rear at home -- the soldier in Vietnam has no way of knowing. He knows only that he has been prevented from winning. The crusade which started by smearing soldiers and glorifying deserters was an early phase in what was to become an all-out drive against American defenses in general. Washington-Post cartoonist-Herblock was its heavy artillery. From charging American soldiers with genocide at the "War Crimes Trial" presided over by Jean Paul Sartre in Denmark, in November 1967, it took two years of Gene McCarthyism to soften the public to a point where charges of murder could be brought against soldiers on the battlefield.

A woman's auxiliary, the WSP (Women's Strike for Peace) pushed its own drive, with "Peace" being used in the Agitprop sense, as an argument for surrender. Far-sighted Americans should start collecting copies of WISP, the monthly news bulletin published by the Southern California Women's Strike for Peace, 5899 West Pico Blvd., Los Angeles. Returning GI's will be interested to learn that, while they were fighting, Bea Tucker's Restaurant, 14524 Lanark Street, Panorama City (Phone 785-7689) and the Nine Muses Restaurant in Los Angeles were donating 10% of their receipts to the WSP campaign of encouragement for the enemy.

Gradually the anti-defense drive was enlarged. Industry was pictured as militarism's ally. The industrial-military complex came under fire. It was a more subtle campaign than the one waged by Senator Gerald P. Nye and his legal counsel, Alger Hiss, to tear down America's defense industry on the eve of World War II. Those who doubt the ability of the enemy to dupe unquestionable patriots and use the arguments that patriots unwittingly produce should go back and read Taylor Caldwell's "Dynasty of Death," which, coming when it did, provided Nye and Hiss with an invaluable handbook against all makers of arms and those who wanted to train our boys for the war ahead. "All wars have been started by the munitions-makers" was the theme. The result: short of weapons and deprived of a vital year of training, boys who should never have died were cut down, re-taking islands that never should have been lost.

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THE RED PLANNERS BEHIND CRUSADES ARE FAR-SIGHTED. Roosevelt at Teheran in December 1943 saw only his mission to run America's wartime allies out of their colonies; Stalin's eyes were fixed on what would happen thereafter. Absurd decisions were made in the name of democracy. When results were disastrous, the dupe was told, "There is nothing wrong with Democracy that more Democracy won't cure" -- meaning another move more suicidal than the last. When bombing halts and restriction of targets in Vietnam failed to make the enemy reasonable, America was told that it was because we had not gone far enough. While almost forty thousand American boys were being pushed in a meat-grinder that generals could have stopped, if given a free hand, the next political booby-trap was being baited. It was free trade, travel and cultural exchange with Red China.

THE SALES PITCH: China will be a threat to us, if we refuse to start being friendly now. In Peking each call for overtures was seen as an admission of weakness. "We must not do anything to win in Vietnam; it will bring Red China into the war against us," went the argument for surrender over radio, TV and in the press.

To prove that the war could not be won anyway, our Yarmolinskyites and McNamarians changed the rules of warfare and the word "limited" was introduced. Limited warfare, stated the intellectuals -- sort of military Keynesians -- would show the enemy that aggression does not pay and make him pack up and quit fighting without being defeated. What it did was string the conflict out, creating casualties whose names those plugging for the enemy would have to work in relays to read from the Capitol steps. Pictures of a week's casualties filled page after page in LIFE Magazine, for U. S. Information Service to distribute gratis around the world. The clamor that resulted was called adverse foreign opinion and used as a further argument for surrender. How many were sent to their deaths by "limited war," bombing halts and restricted targets, the Luce publications never asked. From offices high in the TIME-LIFE Building in Rockefeller Center, men disseminating no-winism on enough slick paper to blanket the world sneered at the "super-patriots" who wanted victory. Tom Sawyer had no more trouble tricking his friends into painting a fence for him than America's enemies have had getting our editors and intellectuals to whitewash their every move.

CONDITIONING THE AMERICAN PUBLIC TO ACCEPT RED CHINA was not easy. With Americans still rotting in Peking prisons seventeen years after the Korean War, it took a new crusade to sugar-coat the bitter pill. While one busy beehive of "authorities" smeared free China, another produced arguments for being nice to Peking. Reports that France's ambassador had been pulled from his car and forced to stand for seven hours in sub-zero weather with his head bowed, when Madame Mao's Red Guards were terrorizing their elders, deterred Peking's apologists not at all. That Britain's Charge-d'Affaires had a handful of hair pulled out was an unrelated trifle.

By mid-1969 the shake-hands-with-Peking drive was in full swing. On July 21 AP announced that "consistent with the Nixon Administration's desire to relax tensions and facilitate the development of peaceful contacts between the people of the United States and Communist China, regulations tending to ease trade and travel restrictions toward Communist China would go into effect on July 23."

A New York Times report out of Hong Kong on August 8 stated, "U. S. Officials See China as Less of a Threat." On the same date the New York Times quoted Mr. Rogers as telling the ANZUS Treaty Council meeting in Australia, "~~Washington will soon undertake new approaches to Peking.~~" Stanley Karnow, recently barred from Thailand, wrote in the International Herald-Tribune of August 12 that "the Chinese are discarding the dogmatism that dictated their recent conduct in favor of more pragmatic moves."

"Nixon looks more kindly on Peking," headlined Robert Trumbull's report from Samoa in the August 12 issue of the London TIMES. The London Daily Telegraph of August 22 carried a different story, which American readers did not get. "Left-wing students are being trained in Albania, by Chinese Communist trouble-makers for deployment in the major cities of Western Europe," wrote Clare Hollingworth from Tirana. "Albania has become the major center for the dissemination of Mao-Tse-tung tactics and doctrines in the West. Parties of 20 and 30 students arrive daily from France, West Germany, Italy, Scandinavia and even Spain and Egypt in response to the invitation of the Albanian Prime Minister, General Mehmet Shehu. They are welcomed at the port of Durazzo by the Chinese Cultural Mission."

Hollingworth added, "One group of French students told me frankly that they are preparing to cause the maximum amount of trouble with the minimum of effort and expense when they return to their universities in the autumn. Some of the tougher young men and women in their twenties were, I saw, taking courses in what were called during the last war 'tough tactics.' They were also learning how to make hand-grenades and to make the most effective use of revolvers and other small arms. Some students were devoting their holidays to the correction of proof copies of books." And if there is anything the West does not need it is riot-inspiring books printed by the Chinese in Albania.

This is Stanley Karnow's changing China on which President Nixon is looking more kindly. For the most part the visible militants forming the Peking lobby are professors, and ex-newsmedia and foreign service men become professors. As quoted authorities they prepare the public; under their influence as professors America's colleges and universities become production lines, turning out revolutionaries for such centers of advanced study as the Chinese summer camp in Albania. A look at the men selling Red China in America and their media is long overdue. Let us consider one publication: DIPLOMAT Magazine, of September 1966.

DIPLOMAT MAGAZINE, polished as the aristocrat on the De Retzke cigarette package, appears unassailable. In reality it is propaganda bearing a label suggestive of diplomacy. The parent company of DIPLOMAT is Metromedia, Inc., of 205 East 67th Street, New York; it is printed in the National City, Egypt. Every loyal American should have a copy of this 144-page, September 1966 issue on file for reference five years from now. Excellent Agitprop direction is discernible behind the decision to call it a "SPECIAL ISSUE: NATIONAL BRIEFING ON CHINA." Briefing emerged during the war as a military term for a pre-battle situation report, issued to officers as a basis for

their decisions. As such it implies unquestionable reliability. The soundness of a briefing is a matter of life and death.

DAVID SCHOENBRUN, Columbia Broadcasting System's former bureau chief in Paris, is listed as associate editor of DIPLOMAT, and contributor of "The Empty Chair at UN," a plea for Chinese admission to the world forum. A biography note credits Schoenbrun with being both a major contributor to the special China issue, and "responsible for much of the planning and commissioning that has made the issue possible." Read: Schoenbrun planned a smooth-appearing DIPLOMAT to advance his ideas and selected authors who would support them.

Is there a yardstick by which we might judge Schoenbrun's integrity? Yes, his book, "The Three Lives of General de Gaulle." From Schoenbrun's description of the General as a World War I demon in battle, falling wounded "like an immense tree caught by a tempest," to be taken prisoner, to the final fawning page, it is blatantly and transparently dishonest. (See R. du B. Reports, Nov.-Dec. 1966). But John Kenneth Galbraith praised it in the Sunday Herald Tribune's BOOK WEEK, of January 23, 1966.

Schoenbrun's friendship with Ho chin Minh, by his own account, dates back to the night Schoenbrun invited Ho to dinner in his Paris home, in September 1946. Newsday, Inc., circulated the pro-Hanoi articles on Schoenbrun's August 1967 visit to North Vietnam.

During the Algerian war Schoenbrun made CBS a propaganda conveyor for Algerian terrorists. Today Algeria is a Russian base. In COLLIERS' Magazine of September 30, 1955, he wrote of Vietnam, "Dien must not only remove (the Emperor) Bao-Dai, but do it in such a way that he no longer has any usefulness as a symbol of Vietnamese unity." Schoenbrun should have known that the destruction of every institution that might provide unity in South Vietnam would lead to war.

By 1966 Schoenbrun had become professor of Vietnamese history at Columbia. He wrote in the Fall issue of the Columbia Forum, "The crux of the matter is this: Should not the Vietnamese have been permitted to determine their own fate in the first place?" But Mr. Schoenbrun was deciding Vietnam's fate, before he took up that of Algeria. Now he is determining the fate of Asia. The Columbia OWL in late 1967 quoted Schoenbrun as saying, "I have served my country for many years, so don't call me a dove." Was he inferring that his CBS and WINS radio posts in Europe were covers for a job with CIA, while he was boosting Ho chi Minh in Vietnam, communists in Algeria and Red China in UN?

TIME of February 2, 1968, reported without comment Schoenbrun's defense of a pro-Hanoi television documentary filmed to be run by National Educational Television channels. Schoenbrun conceded that the film gave a false impression but supported it as "a useful counterpoint to our own propaganda," a way of saying that what Americans get on Vietnam is as far to the right as Hanoi's reports are to the left. On October 21, 1968, he was in Indianapolis, lauding student revolt in Clowes Hall, of Butler University.

Paris' left-wing FIGARO LITTERAIRE of October 30, 1967, encourages Europe's revolutionaries with Schoenbrun's story of brave North Vietnam under American bombing. On May 12, 1969, he was in Walla Walla, Washington, telling students that the revolution has started and we must make America get out of Vietnam the way she got in -- by simply walking out. This is the man who for years decided what CBS television viewers were going to be told about Europe and North Africa. Since CBS sponsored him could CBS' reporting elsewhere have been any better? Now he is educating students.

MR. A. DOAK BARNETT, a Shanghai-born apologist for Red China, was commissioned by Mr. Schoenbrun to write on "Areas of Inquiry," the particular area being Red China. Mr. Barnett, as head of the department of foreign area studies in the State Department's Foreign Service Institute, was brainwashing Foreign Service employees as far back as 1956. Later he became a research fellow with the Council on Foreign Relations, after that a program associate with Ford Foundation, then a professor of political science at Columbia and head of the Contemporary China Studies Committee. Joe Alsop in his column of March 22, 1966, called Barnett and John K. Fairbank "the sole serious authorities (on China) who have yet been given a large audience." TIME of May 20, 1966, hailed him as a "leading China expert." Both Barnett and Fairbank were among the 198 accorded expert status by Senator Fulbright at the Senate hearings of March 1966. There were no conservative authorities at those hearings.

MISS MYRA ROPER, Australian who like her Red compatriot Wilfred Burchett goes into and out of China at will, has two articles in the Schoenbrun issue, one on her China travels and another on Chinese art. Only an approved propagandist could have made Miss Roper's trips and been able to reach Marshal Chen Yi, or would have printed Chen Yi's judgment of Americans: "Roosevelt, the wisest of them, died, alas, too soon."

HAROLD R. ISAACS, who in the 1930-'35 years worked beside Chou En-lai's present representative in Hong Kong, Mr. Fei Yi-ming, in the office of Havas News Agency in Shanghai, was assigned the job of dealing with "Old Realities and New Myths." What of his principles? How seriously should we take him? That Isaacs, who describes himself as a Trotskyite, could tell us much there is no doubt. He was in the Red inner circle in Shanghai during the period of Eugene Dennis' activity there, while a German named Sorge was setting up the greatest Red spy ring of World War II and Ho chi Minh, under the name of Nguyen Ai Quoc, was being defended by Stafford Cripps in Hong Kong. Expelled from China for his pro-Red writings during World War II, Isaacs was sent by NEWSWEEK to Korea, Japan, French Indo-China and Java. His report in HARPERS of April 1946 is an example of revolutionary fervor -- of honest reporting, no.

Seven pages of Isaacs' theorizing -- no information -- comprise DIPLOMAT's coverage of China's old realities and new myths. They are boring. Only a pro-Red propaganda organ would print them, or an already dedicated leftist

wade through them.

JOHN K. FAIRBANK, whom Joe Alsop ranks with A. Doak Barnett as one of the sole, serious authorities on China to be given a large audience in America, is Harvard's East Asian Research Center director. The New York Times of August 15, 1967, called him America's "foremost China authority." Fairbank's contribution is "Reflections on the China Problem," two pages of expensive paper devoted to a plea that America encourage "China's peaceful participation in the international world of diplomacy, trade, travel, information, disarmament negotiations and technical and cultural exchange." He presupposes that Red China wants to be peaceful.

On page 39 he asks if "the sequence of Japan's modernization, expansion, defeat and eventual friendship with us (must) be repeated in China." Only Professor Fairbank's collaboration on books with Edwin O. Reischauer, whom Kennedy sent to Japan to open a dialogue with the Japanese Left, can explain the conviction that Japan's friendship with America is more than a transient phase, between Japan's era of anti-communist militarism and the era of leftist economic expansion to come.

In the San Francisco Chronicle of May 20, 1967, Fairbank says that we got into Vietnam as we got into Korea and that we cannot expect to negotiate a Vietnam settlement without negotiating with China. (We could, if we were negotiating from a position of strength.) On August 15, 1967, at the University of Michigan's 27th International Congress of Orientalists, Professor Fairbank asked, "Where are the American experts on Vietnam?" He was implying that we have none. We have, but they are excluded from the closed circle for refusing to go along with the self-appointed expert pool.

Vice Admiral Milton E. Miles, in his notes for "A Different Kind of War," mentions Fairbank in connection with OSS activity against Nationalist China and in favor of China's Reds. In a letter to the New York Times of July 1, 1969, he entered the fray against the ABM Safeguard system, but here the charge that Nationalist China hoarded the weapons we gave her during World War II, instead of fighting, is used to prove that it is not in the nature of Chinese to make war; therefore, we have no need to fear Red China's growing nuclear arsenal and we do not need an ABM system. Anthony Kubek, in "How the Far East was Lost," describes Fairbank as a propagandist for Mao Tse-tung.

O. EDMUND CLUBB, the American consul whom Dean Acheson permitted to retire with a \$5,800 a year pension, against the recommendation of his own Loyalty Security Board, is Mr. Schoenbrun's choice as an authority on "Sino-American Relations." In Shanghai in 1939 Clubb was on the files of French Intelligence as turning over secret papers from the American consulate to a French Red who was then head of the Havas News bureau. At a Whitaker Chambers hearing, in August 1951, Clubb admitted carrying letters from Agnes Smedley, the American communist named by Sorge as a member of his spy ring, to the office of "New Masses" in New York, where he was introduced to Michael Gold as Comrade Clubb.

Though Acheson called witnesses from halfway around the world to testify for Clubb at his Loyalty Board hearings, and brought Nathaniel P. Davis out of retirement to clear him, witnesses against Clubb (including your correspondent) were informed when and where the hearings would take place, and told that they could come if they cared to, at their own expense. He is now on the Political Science faculty at Columbia University.

MARC RIBOUD, a French left-wing photographer who has provided Red editors in Europe with their best photographs of Asia's heroic Reds confronting imperialist America, is responsible for most of the "worth-a-thousand-words" pictures in this issue.

FELIX GREENE, author of "A CURTAIN OF IGNORANCE. China - How America is deceived," does the bomb-brandishing for Mr. Schoenbrun. Contrary to the Fairbank premise that China is not to be feared and no defense system is necessary against her because it is not in China's nature to make war, Mr. Greene, whom Senator Milward L. Simpson (R. Wyo.) has charged with being an agent of Peking, threatens us with war with Red China if we do not get out of Vietnam. Greene owes his place in this issue to the many trips he made to Red China on his British passport and re-entries into America by grace of his American wife.

TO SUM IT UP: There are twenty articles - all pro-Red China - in this biased issue sold as a diplomatic briefing. Five years from now it should be unearthed, studied, analyzed. A book should be written about it. Granted, Praeger & Co. would never print it, since it would not be the sort of book CIA would finance. And the Pall Mall Press, which Praeger owns, would never bring it out in Britain. Pall Mall Press' editor, Mr. Murray Mindlin, who helped run the left-orientated Congress of Cultural Freedom until it folded up after the admission that it was funded by CIA, would certainly ask critics to blacklist it if such a book would appear today. But a time will come.

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Hilaire du Berrier, Correspondent

Leda P. Rutherford, Managing Editor

BACKGROUND TO BETRAYAL - The Tragedy of Vietnam, by Hilaire du Berrier (316 pages, price \$5) may be ordered from H. du B. REPORTS, 3678 Grayburn Road, Pasadena, California 91107

# **To Stop Government Looting of the People, With Excessive Taxation,**

## **For Unconstitutional Programs** ooooooooo

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DAN SMOOT

For 20 years, Dan Smoot has been urging conservatives to support political candidates who believe in constitutional government. Smoot says:

"The Constitution prohibits the *federal* government from doing anything (like dispensing welfare, aiding education, subsidizing farmers and businessmen) not clearly authorized in the Constitution. Only States have valid authority to experiment with such social programs.

"The legal, constitutional way to solve problems of welfare, inflation, over-taxation, crime, urban decay, unemployment — is not through federal taxing and spending.

"Instead of confiscating money from the people, hauling it to Washington, and sending a small percentage back, with guidelines — leave the money with the people who earned it. Then, the industrious and frugal can look after themselves, and have enough left over for private help to those in distress, and for payment of local and state taxes to finance such programs as they decide should be handled by their local and state governments.

"If I were in Congress, I would oppose *any* federal program not clearly authorized by some specific grant of power in the Constitution.

"As to Vietnam: we should never have been there. Our government has no constitutional authority to subsidize, or fight wars for, other nations. Since we have committed our troops to battle, however, we owe them total support to *win*. Any other course (the present course) is betrayal — of the men who fight and die, and of the security of our nation."

Dan Smoot has been asked to run in 1970 for U. S. Senator from Texas, against the incumbent, Ralph Yarborough, an extreme leftwing Democrat. Smoot is willing to run, *if* adequate support is available.

An encouraging number of contributions (from every state) has already been made to the Dan Smoot Campaign Fund. This money, banked in escrow, will be returned to donors if Smoot does not run. His decision will be announced in January, 1970.

Meanwhile (until the end of 1969), Smoot is making a "pre-campaign campaign" to test the probable strength of his support. He needs immediate, non-refundable contributions to help finance this present activity, because the refundable escrow money will not be used until or unless he formally announces his candidacy.

If you want to help elect a U.S. Senator who would do everything possible to get the standing army of federal bureaucrats off the backs of *all* the people, so that they can work and plan (as *free* Americans) to solve their own problems in their own way — please *give* or *pledge* your help NOW.

*If you have already contributed or pledged all you can, help get contributions and pledges from others.*

(over)

With BA and MA degrees from SMU, Dallas (1938, 1940), Dan Smoot joined the Harvard faculty (1941) to do graduate work in American civilization. From 1942 to 1951, he was an FBI agent; from 1951 to 1955, a commentator on national radio and TV. Since 1955, he has published *The Dan Smoot Report*, a free-enterprise publication (weekly, \$10.00 a year; trial subscription, 3 months for \$3.00), and has produced the Dan Smoot radio-TV Broadcasts.

DAN SMOOT CAMPAIGN FUND — P. O. Box 9538 — Dallas, Texas 75214

Right now, Dan Smoot needs:

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( ) I enclose \$ \_\_\_\_\_ for "pre-campaign campaign" — not returnable.  
( ) I pledge \$ \_\_\_\_\_, to be paid if Dan Smoot runs for Senate.  
( ) Please mail me \_\_\_\_\_ free copies of this flyer for use in urging others to give or pledge support.

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THE

# Dan Smoot Report

Special Issue

Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

## THE DAN SMOOT STORY

by Mabeth E. Smoot

In 1957, Dan Smoot wrote about himself:

"I am an American. I was born in 1913, near East Prairie, in the southeast corner of Missouri.

"I know little about my people. From their names, their appearances, and their attitudes toward life, and from what I have later learned about the history of the westward movement, I surmise that my people were Scotch-Irish and Dutch.

"The Dutch moved down the beautiful Shenandoah Valley from Pennsylvania, blending with the restless Scotch-Irish in the hills of Virginia, to push westward in the great trek that settled Missouri, Kentucky, and southern Illinois.

"I remember my maternal grandfather as a powerful figure, owner of a great expanse of rich prairie land, bordering the backwater region of the Mississippi River. His holdings were apparently lost in the postwar depression of the early twenties.

"My father was a dirt-poor farmer from the bottom lands, a tenant on his father-in-law's place, when I was born. He had little formal schooling, but he taught me to love books. Before I entered a one-room country schoolhouse for my first year of formal learning, I had already read such books as *David Copperfield*, *Moby Dick*, *Treasure Island*, and (of all things) *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

"My father died in 1923. My mother died a year later.

"As a teen-ager, I did just about every kind of manual work that boy, or man, ever did for a living: from chopping cotton in Arkansas to shining shoes in Denver; from mining coal in southern Illinois to riding fence on a great, sprawling ranch in western Nebraska. At the age of 14, I even got one job stirring mash at a moonshiner's still in western Kentucky.

"I followed the harvests as a field hand throughout the midwest; and I rode freight trains over the United States, picking up odd jobs, during the days of the Great Depression.

"I had a wonderful time. The depression left no scars on me.

"I saw America, mighty and magnificent, with the great and generous heart—as I wish our present-day crop of liberals and socialists and bleeding-hearts and professional up-lifters-of-the-downtrodden could see her.

"I ran into some tough gangs of hoodlums in the hobo jungles around St. Louis and Chicago. I worked with some rough characters on the Mississippi levee. And the Kentucky moonshiner who hired me to stir his mash was not a pillar of the community.

"But nowhere in those years of wandering did I find a stranger who tried to victimize me. Everywhere, I met people who were willing to take me at face value and give me a break. A great nation had been brought to her knees in the economic backwash of a major war, but her people instinctively reached a helping hand to one another.

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"I once met a young preacher in an empty box car, traveling down the western slope of the Rockies. He opened his Bible and read me a few passages above the roar of the rails. When he got around to asking me where I was going and I told him I didn't know, he reached in his pocket and pulled out \$1.79—all the money he had.

"He handed it to me, saying:

"'I'll be among friends in a few hours, and I won't need it.'

"'I'll pay it back,' I told him.

"With a wonderful smile, he said:

"'You'll pay that back ten thousand times over before you die.'

"That was my beloved America, where people had a unique, and wonderful, sense of individual responsibility for themselves and each other.

"One day in January, 1931, I arrived in Dallas.

"The endless blue skies, the bright warm sunshine, and the friendly, smiling people convinced me that this was paradise. I've never changed my mind about Texas.

"Three weeks after my arrival in Dallas—at the very bottom of the depression—I was on a regular payroll: working on the 'bull-gang' at Ben E. Keith Company, a wholesale produce firm.

"Tom Ransom, the manager, put me to work fifteen hours a day, six days a week, for \$40.00 a month. He didn't need me, but I needed a job. Tom Ransom believed in jobs—not handouts.

"I worked at Keith's for the next nine years. In those nine years, I acquired a wife, a high school diploma, and B.A. and M.A. degrees at Southern Methodist University—in that order.

✓ Dan Smoot received a Teaching Fellowship at Harvard in 1941, and enrolled in the graduate school to work for a doctorate of philosophy in American Civilization. At Harvard, during the few months that preceded Pearl Harbor, he was introduced to an intellectual climate which puzzled him:

"Some of my friends in the graduate school and associates on the faculty at Harvard had an

Attitude toward America which I had never encountered before. They wanted to make over our governmental and social institutions in the image of Europe. They were delighted with what Franklin D. Roosevelt had already done, but Roosevelt wasn't moving fast enough to please them.

"And then came Pearl Harbor.

"It was years before I knew anything about the political intrigue which preceded Pearl Harbor. All I knew then was that the day of infamy had dawned.

"I tried to join the Army. None of the armed forces would have me: they told me I had broken-down arches and red-green color blindness.

"My wife—seeing my despair—suggested the FBI. I knew nothing about the FBI, but I applied, and ultimately got in—somehow passing the same military physicals that the military said I couldn't pass."

Dan Smoot entered on duty as an Agent of the FBI on March 23, 1942, and served for more than nine years, handling all kinds of cases in all parts of the nation. For 3½ years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington. He resigned from the FBI on June 15, 1951.

After leaving FBI service, he wrote:

"I did not really become aware of communism until 1943, when the FBI assigned me the job of investigating communists. This was, at first, a shattering experience for me.

"I noticed that persons who spoke out strongly and plainly about communism were gutted with public slander, from the White House, from the offices of cabinet members, from the halls of Congress. And the slander would be repeated and amplified from pulpits and speakers' platforms and editorial pages and radio microphones all over the country.

"I was bewildered by public acceptance of such behavior until I realized why.

"The American people then thought—as many of them still think—that they hated communists and communism; but large numbers of them had already been captured by the communist idea.

"Liberals then, as now, were sensitive about any fundamental criticism of communism because the philosophy of communism is closely similar to the philosophy of modern liberalism which has dominated the intellectual and political life of America since 1933."

"The old American ideas about our federal government—as found in the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence; in the history of the Revolutionary War; and in the biographies of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Henry, and Adams—were apparently held in contempt by the liberals who came into power in 1933."

"Franklin Roosevelt had referred to the Constitution as a 'horse and buggy document'. Other leaders and opinion-formers were more subtle; they spoke glowingly of our new leadership; they praised the big-brother responsibility of government in the affairs of the people; they encouraged the idea that the future of the United States depended, not on the moral strength and individual effort of her people, but on the power and bounty of her federal government."

"Jefferson had said: In questions of political power, don't talk to me about confidence in men. Don't trust anyone with political power; just bind all governmental officials down from mischief with the chains of a constitution so that they cannot harm the people."

"The early American patriots knew that government can give the people nothing that government has not first taken away from them—and that whatever government gives back is always less than what it takes."

"These were the American ideas which produced our Republic and left our people so free and unmolested by their own government that they converted the backward, primitive American wilderness into the most powerful and productive nation in human history."

"But by 1943—after only ten years of the new deal, and only two years after we had accepted a Godless, bloodthirsty, political regime as our ally in a horrible war—these basic American ideas were ignored or despised. Today, many of the victims of this brainwashing can hear the old constitutional, Jeffersonian-Madisonian ideas and think they are subversive—because they are so strangely different from the popular concept of government which we have so long endured."

In June, 1951, one week after resigning from the FBI, Dan Smoot joined the staff of Facts Forum in Dallas, a newly-formed educational organization. His job was to select subjects of national importance, direct research, and present pro-and-con arguments on radio and television. Within 3 years, his broadcasts were on 350 radio stations and 80 television channels.

In June, 1955, he resigned from Facts Forum and started his own independent, free-enterprise publication, *The Dan Smoot Report*, to give only one side—the side that uses old-fashioned American constitutional principles as a yardstick for measuring political, economic, and social problems. Answering questions about the beginnings of this unique publishing venture, Dan Smoot, has said:

"My wife and I began by sending a copy of that first issue (together with a cover letter explaining what we were trying to do) to approximately 30,000 people. Our office was our dining room table. We invested all the money we had in that first mailing."

"We had agreed that if we received as many as 2,000 subscriptions from the first mailing, we would have enough capital to continue. But if little interest was shown in the uncompromising ideas of freedom to which the publication was dedicated, we would return any money that we had received, and forget the whole idea, since we had no additional funds for further advertising—or for feeding our two children."

"Within a week we had received nine hundred checks, most of them for three-month trial subscriptions."

"Along with the 900 checks, we received about 500 letters, each one unique in expression and appearance and length, but all saying essentially the same thing: 'Thank God for what you are doing!'"

"That first mailing fell far short of bringing in as many subscriptions as we thought we needed to keep going; but it brought us so much encouragement and such a sense of obligation to the people who had sent checks, that we couldn't stop."

"We had agreed that we would neither borrow nor accept subsidy (if any were offered) to finance

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our effort. Since we believed in the importance of free enterprise to the health of America, it seemed reasonable that we practice it ourselves. And we did.

"In other words, we did what thousands of other Americans have done during the past two hundred years: we risked everything we had on a business that would enable us to make a living in the kind of work we enjoyed, and thought important."

Interest in this *Report* increased slowly, but the *Report* had an advertising department that money couldn't have bought: its subscribers, many of whom made enormous personal effort to influence others to subscribe.

Every week, the *Report* is abbreviated and rewritten as television and radio news broadcasts for commercial sponsorship throughout the United States. Not many businessmen have the courage to sponsor such a program; the networks and many independent stations (controlled by totalitarian liberals) will not accept it; but wherever it has been on the air the people like it, and support the business firms that sponsor it.

Dan Smoot is a political constitutionalist who feels that we must decentralize governmental power and re-establish the American federation of sovereign states, held together in union by a federal government whose powers are clearly specified and limited by the Constitution:

"Under such a federal system, which our Constitution established, it was possible for state governments to experiment with social and welfare legislation without endangering the whole nation. Experience and competition among the states would enable people to find some reasonable answer to the question of just how much governmental intervention in the private affairs of citizens is necessary.

"But when we permit the federal government to tax and spend for social welfare, we transform that government into an uncontrollable colossus of political and economic power which usurps the powers and revenues of the states, under the pretext of giving them aid; and which robs and enslaves the people, under the pretext of taking care of them.

"No matter how well-intentioned a federal program—when our federal government does something which it has no constitutional grant of power to do, our government is a dictatorship. It may for a while seem a good dictatorship, but every government which is permitted to become a dictatorship must ultimately resort to the same kind of brutal tactics that the Soviets use to maintain what they regard as their own 'good' dictatorship of the 'proletariat'.

"If the people want the federal government to do something which the Constitution does not clearly authorize, or if changing times make any provision of the Constitution unsuitable for our day, the people should change their Constitution in strict compliance with the amendment process specified in the Constitution—and not permit it to be changed through usurpation of power or through reinterpretation of meaning, by a Congress, a President, or a Court."

In spiritual matters, Dan Smoot is also, one might say, a constitutionalist. He is a member of a small, independent, non-denominational, Bible-centered Protestant church in Dallas—Scofield Memorial.

The people "behind" him, financially, are his customers—who subscribe to his *Report*, give gift subscriptions to others, buy reprints for distribution, and buy other Smoot publications; and business firms which sponsor the weekly Dan Smoot broadcasts as advertising vehicles.

The other people "behind Dan Smoot" are Americans who understand, and cherish, the fundamental principles which built our Republic and who, in their own way, are doing what they can to restore those principles.

*The Dan Smoot Report* (Box 9538, Dallas, Texas 75214) is published weekly. Subscriptions: \$18.00 for 12 years; \$10.00, 1 year; \$6.00, 6 months. Bound Annuals dating back to 1962 are available (\$10.00 each). Books by Dan Smoot: *The Hope of the World*, \$2.00; *America's Promise*, 50¢; *The Invisible Government*, \$4.00 clothback, \$1.00 pocket-size.

TOP SECRETS

Now, my friends, highly credible sources report the dilemma, a crisis. Why not? From more secret, locked rooms (and more widespread) than ever, from New York City and Washington, D. C.

Could Washington, D. C. have covered up the sinking of the Lusitania? No, there were too many people aboard and too many financially and politically involved.

Can Washington cover up the sinking of the Kennedys – and all the plots, political and remunerative – the "Assassination Plot" announced by Senator Strom Thurmond, member of the U. S. Senate Judiciary Committee? He made a significant flight on short notice to Lubbock, Texas, for a speech in February, 1967 and a quick airport press stop in Dallas to repeat his topic: "The assassination of John F. Kennedy was a plot."

Certainly truth even from locked rooms and cells is censored news in a land of cold deceit, distortion and propaganda as extensive as a fed-press.

Teddy Kennedy is being studied, worried about and handled carefully and secretly with regard to his capability to expose and to explode the Johnson - Humphrey - Nixon - Warren Commission Report, plus the story of the liquidation of Oswald and Robert Kennedy. Has Teddy the capacity to choose the next President of the United States?

You think the two Kennedys were assassinated.

That is false.

The two were purged.

Oswald was executed as he was held by two policemen.

Teddy Kennedy knows this – why don't you?

If you were booby-tubed, you recall the sequence:

Assassination! Assassination! Assassination!

Catch him! Catch him! Catch him!

Oswald! Oswald! Oswald!

Brutality! Brutality! Brutality!

Press rights! Press rights! Press rights! Bang!

Ruby! Ruby! Ruby!

Dallas! Dallas! Dallas!

Warren! Warren! Warren!

Robert! Robert! Robert!

Milton! Milton! Milton! (Eisenhower)

Sirhan! Sirhan! Sirhan!

Ridiculous – We have had presidents killed but never before by a known criminal – well-known since April 10, 1963 – known, of course, only to the limited but important few who had to assure that it was "an assassination by a lonely loner".

The 1971 campaign is something to think about unless you are numb or a booby-tubed boob.

Edwin A. Walker  
RESIGNED

For Reprint

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